

## PART II

### FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS BY DRAINAGE

This portion addresses specific management direction for individual waters. The waters of the state are broken down into 34 separate drainages (Figure 6). Each drainage section consists of three parts:

1. Overview

A narrative which describes the fisheries and management of the drainage in general terms.

2. Objectives and Programs

This section lists fisheries objectives for the drainage as a whole or a combination of water areas, and management programs necessary to achieve them.

3. Management Direction

A table which lists the type of fisheries, species present, management, and further management direction proposed for individual waters.

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION TABLES

1. Fishery Types

- A. Coldwater - fisheries supported by resident populations of salmonid game fish including trout, char, nonanadromous salmon (kokanee, coho, chinook), and whitefish (family *Salmonidae*).
- B. Warmwater - fisheries supported by warmwater or coolwater game fish including bass, crappie, sunfish, catfish, northern pike, tiger muskie, walleye, and yellow perch (families *Centrarchidae*, *Ictaluridae*, *Percidae*, and *Esocidae*).
- C. Mixed - fisheries supported by a combination of coldwater and warmwater fish species.
- D. Anadromous - fisheries supported by anadromous salmonids (steelhead trout, chinook salmon, and sockeye salmon).

2. Species Present

The major sport fish species currently present and any other species being proposed for introduction at this time. Species, which will be considered for introduction but are not proposed at this time, are referred to under "management direction."

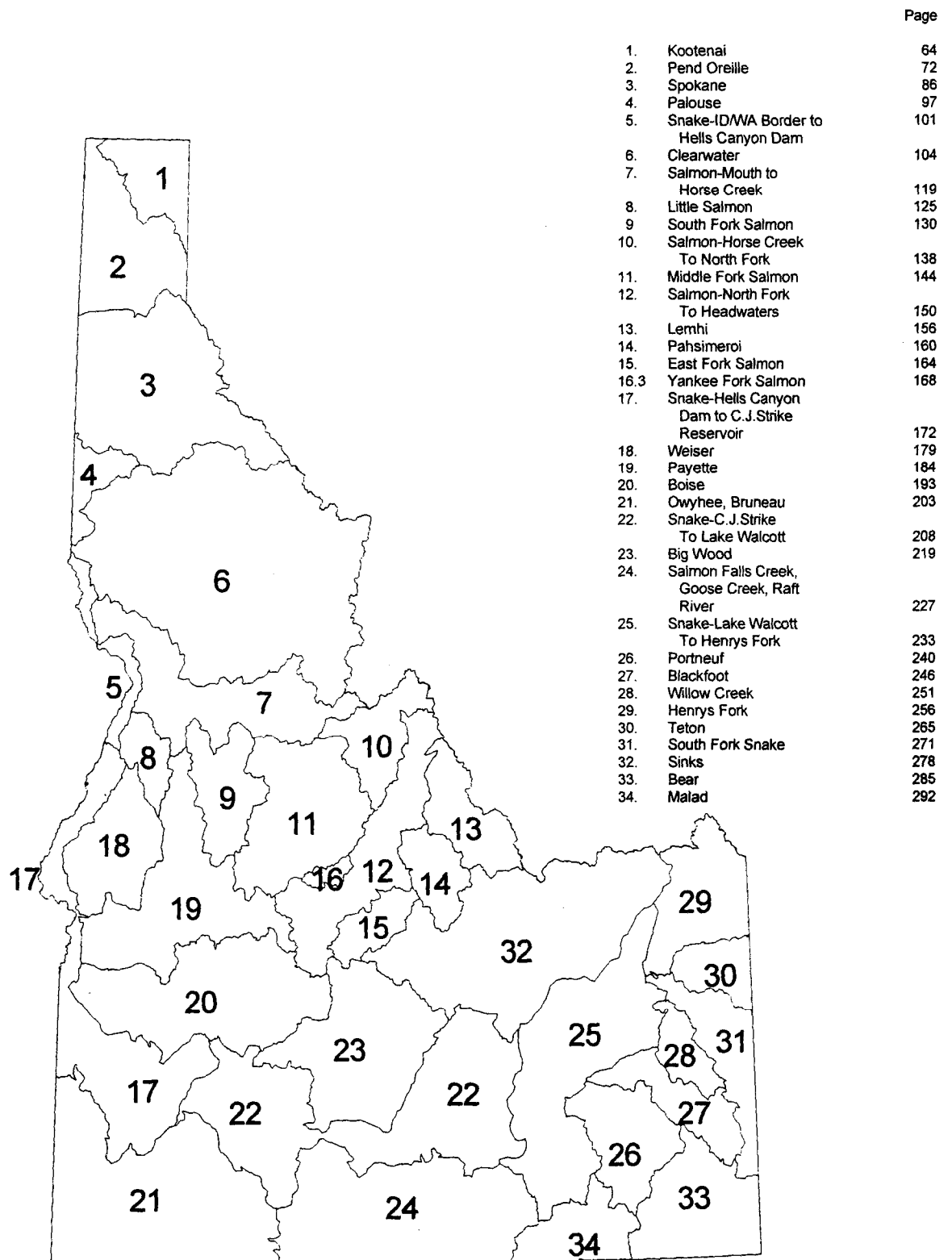


Figure 7. Drainages used in Fish Management Plan.

### 3. **Fishery Management**

Describes the primary management applied to the water area; a secondary management listing may be given where a different specific management is applied to individual species. A more complete description of management programs, fishery characteristics, and applicable regulations is provided in Part I of the Plan.

- A. Put-and-Take Trout - a management program using intensive stocking of catchable size (larger than 8 inches) hatchery rainbow trout to provide high consumptive catch rates. Applied to small lakes, ponds, and reservoirs and certain streams or stream reaches with good access and moderate to high fishing pressure. Used where long-term survival and growth is limited due to water area characteristics or harvest rates. Other species, including some naturally produced trout, may be present.
- B. Wild - a management program that relies on the natural production potential of a stream to provide fishing opportunity for wild trout. Applied to streams with good to excellent trout habitat where consumptive fishing pressure is light to moderate.
- C. Quality - a management program which limits, by regulation, the size and/or numbers of fish which may be harvested in order to provide increased catch rates for larger fish which are considered quality size by most anglers. May be applied to water areas or to specific species within a water area.
- D. Trophy - a management program which limits, by regulation, the size and/or numbers of fish which may be harvested in order to provide increased catch rates for larger fish which are considered trophy size by most anglers. May be applied to water areas or to specific species within a water area.
- E. Preservation - a management program which prohibits harvest or angling in order to preserve and rebuild the viability of a wild population. May be applied to an individual species or to water areas, which are important spawning or nursery areas.
- F. Anadromous - a management program for anadromous steelhead and chinook salmon, which provides for harvest opportunity, where possible, on known hatchery origin fish while preserving and rebuilding wild and natural fish.
- G. General - a general management program applied to lakes and reservoirs and rivers and streams not suited for wild trout or put-and-take trout management. General management waters may provide warmwater, coldwater, or mixed fisheries. Coldwater fishing is primarily managed through stocking of fry, fingerling, or catchable-size fish, which are expected to achieve some growth and contribute to the fishery over an extended time. No special regulations are applied.